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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY, CAPITOL HILL, THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1839.
Communicated monthly for the Army and Navy Chronicle.

| Days of the month. | | Phases of the Moon. | | 9 A. M. | | | | | | | | | | 3 P. M. | | | | | | | | | | TEMPERATURE. | | RAIN or Snow. | | Evaporation. | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|-----|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|--|----------|----|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|----------|----------------------------|--|----------|----|--------------|--|---------------|-----|--------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Barometer. | | Therm'eter. | | Hygrometer. | | WIND, Direction and Force. | | Weather. | | Barometer. | | Therm'eter. | | Hygrometer. | | WIND, Direction and Force. | | Weather. | | Max. | | Min. | | | | | |
| | | | | Sun. | Shade | Sun. | Shade | | | | | | | Sun. | Shade | Sun. | Shade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 30.154 | 00° | 32° | 28 | 04 | Eastward | Light | Cloudy | | | 30.088 | 00 | 34 | 00 | 34 | 00 | S'd & W'd | Light | | | 34 | 31 | | | .23 | | | | | |
| 2 | | 30.122 | 00 | 32 | 29 | 03 | Calm | Calm | do | | | 30.086 | 64 | 34 | 18 | 16 | 16 | Westward | do | | | 34 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | 30.076 | 58 | 28 | 14 | 14 | S'd & W'd | Light | Clear | | | 29.910 | 62 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Southward | do | | | 40 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | 29.968 | 70 | 36 | 16 | 20 | Southward | do | do | | | 29.968 | 73 | 47 | 25 | 22 | 22 | Westward | | | | 47 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | 30.274 | 55 | 28 | 11 | 17 | S'd & E'd | do | do | | | 30.304 | 55 | 31 | 13 | 18 | 18 | N'd & W'd | Fresh | | | 33 | 24 | | | | .35 | | | | |
| 6 | | 30.500 | 54 | 18 | low | low | N'd & W'd | Fresh | do | | | 30.434 | 49 | 24 | low | low | low | do | Strong | | | 24 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | 30.500 | 55 | 20 | 11 | 09 | Calm | Calm | do | | | 30.366 | 00 | 26 | 14 | 22 | 22 | S'd & W'd | Light | | | 28 | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | 30.230 | 00 | 44 | 40 | 04 | Southward | Moderate | Cloudy | | | 30.070 | 00 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 10 | Calm | Calm | | | 50 | 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | 29.900 | 00 | 44 | 38 | 06 | N'd & E'd | do | do | | | 30.052 | 00 | 44 | 34 | 10 | 10 | N'd & W'd | Moderate | | | 44 | 30 | | | | .50 | | | | |
| 10 | | 30.420 | 42 | 26 | 14 | 12 | do | Light | do | | | 30.320 | 56 | 32 | 18 | 14 | 14 | S'd & E'd | Light | | | 32 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | 30.144 | 44 | 33 | 30 | 03 | S'd & W'd | do | do | | | 30.066 | 00 | 42 | 40 | 02 | 02 | do | do | | | 42 | 22 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | 30.440 | 62 | 36 | 27 | 09 | N. W. | do | Clear | | | 30.400 | 62 | 39 | 24 | 15 | 15 | S'd & W'd | Moderate | | | 39 | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | 30.390 | 66 | 30 | 25 | 05 | Calm | Calm | do | | | 30.266 | 66 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 22 | Calm | Calm | | | 40 | 24 | | | | .30 | | | | |
| 14 | | 30.250 | 70 | 32 | 27 | 05 | do | do | do | | | 30.160 | 82 | 47 | 39 | 08 | 08 | Eastward | airs | | | 47 | 26 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | 30.076 | 00 | 34 | 34 | 00 | do | do | Foggy | | | 30.104 | 76 | 46 | 36 | 10 | 10 | N'd & E'd | Light | | | 46 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | 30.200 | 00 | 42 | 40 | 02 | do | do | do | | | 30.130 | 77 | 46 | 30 | 16 | 16 | Calm | Calm | | | 46 | 25 | | | | .52 | | | | |
| 17 | | 30.032 | 00 | 36 | 36 | 00 | S'd & E'd | Light | Misty | | | 29.980 | 00 | 37 | 36 | 01 | 01 | N'd & E'd | Light | | | 33 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | 30.132 | 00 | 37 | 30 | 07 | Northward | Fresh | Cloudy | | | 30.244 | 54 | 42 | 34 | 08 | 08 | N'd & W'd | Fresh | | | 42 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | 30.476 | 68 | 30 | 16 | 14 | N. & W. | do | Clear | | | 30.450 | 73 | 39 | 14 | 25 | 25 | Calm | Calm | | | 39 | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | 30.300 | 62 | 39 | 27 | 12 | Calm | Calm | do | | | 30.206 | 73 | 48 | 29 | 19 | 19 | S'd & E'd | Light | | | 49 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 30.220 | 00 | 40 | 34 | 06 | do | do | Hazy | | | 30.218 | 76 | 53 | 40 | 18 | 18 | Southward | do | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | 30.270 | 68 | 40 | 36 | 04 | Northward | Light | do | | | 30.260 | 74 | 57 | 47 | 10 | 10 | N'd & E'd | do | | | | | | | | .30 | | | | |
| 23 | | 30.275 | 49 | 40 | 36 | 04 | Calm | Calm | do | | | 30.232 | 88 | 66 | 50 | 16 | 16 | Southward | do | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | 30.290 | 00 | 41 | 38 | 03 | Eastward | Moderate | Cloudy | | | 30.310 | 00 | 45 | 43 | 02 | 02 | Eastward | do | | | 47 | 42 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | 30.000 | 00 | 48 | 48 | 00 | Calm | Calm | Misty | | | 29.928 | 82 | 57 | 54 | 03 | 03 | Southward | do | | | 57 | 42 | | | | .85 | | | | |
| 26 | | 29.840 | 00 | 40 | 40 | 00 | N'd & E'd | Fresh | Rain | | | 29.650 | 00 | 44 | 44 | 00 | 00 | N'd & E'd | do | | | 46 | 40 | | | | .08 | | | | |
| 27 | | 29.570 | 00 | 46 | 45 | 01 | S'd & W'd | Light | Misty | | | 29.550 | 00 | 52 | 44 | 08 | 08 | Southward | Moderate | | | 54 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | 29.596 | 00 | 41 | 47 | 04 | Calm | Calm | Cloudy | | | 29.268 | 00 | 40 | 40 | 00 | 00 | Eastward | do | | | 41 | 33 | | | | .20 | | | | |
| | | 30.165 | 58 | 35 | 29.8 | | | | | | | | | | | 30.109 | 69 | 43 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

FEBRUARY 1. Commenced snowing at 9 15 A. M. and continued until 9 30 P. M. Feb. 5, A lunar halo was formed at 4 A. M., and continued, with slight intermissions, till daylight. It was not, at any time, however, sufficiently distinct to reflect an image.
FEBRUARY 24. At 7 P. M. commenced a very fine mist of rain, and continued slowly to increase until 3 A. M., at which time it ceased to rain—weather continuing thick and damp.

MISCELLANY.

U. S. TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Extract of a letter from Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Adjutant General of the Militia of Massachusetts, to the Secretary of State, dated Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 11. 1838.

"As the construction of a canal round the Niagara Falls has been properly considered as a national work, surveys were directed to be made in 1835, under the direction of the Chief of the Topographical Engineers; and that duty was performed in a most thorough, skilful, and highly satisfactory manner, by Captain Williams, of that very useful and important corps.* I have not seen any report on hydraulic engineering, in which is concentrated a greater fund of information in relation to that subject, or where more scientific and practical intelligence has been displayed, than in the means devised for obviating the stupendous impediments, which the bold and extraordinary features of the various routes present; and especially in surmounting, by a line of enormous double locks, a perpendicular height of over three hundred feet, between the two levels of the termini, and more than two thirds of which occurs in a horizontal distance of less than a quarter of a mile. The report is accompanied by several beautiful maps and plans, which were executed by Captain Williams's accomplished assistants, Lieutenants Drayton and Reed. This able and meritorious officer examined and surveyed four main routes. The first commencing at Porter's stone-house, near old port Schlosser, is continued near the bank of Niagara river to Lewiston; the second, beginning as above, and passing up the valley of Gill Creek, descends the ridge south of the village of Lewiston, and terminates at the mouth of Four-mile Creek; the third, ascends Cayuga Creek, and crossing the ridge at Pekin, debouches at the mouth of Twelve-mile Creek; and the fourth, commencing at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, ascends the same to Pendleton, and descends at Lockport into the valley of Eighteen-mile Creek, which it keeps to its mouth. There are variations indicated, as practicable and worthy of notice in several of the routes. Captain Williams seems to consider that the second is the preferable; but there are so many conditions of a commercial as well as military character to be taken into view, that the subject should be profoundly investigated in all its aspects and bearings, before any route is decided upon. The expense of such a grand public undertaking should not form one of the elements in estimating the relative merits of either; but that selected, *cost what it may*, which will best subserve all the purposes of its projection, not only as respects the interests of those sections of country which are most immediately to be benefitted, but of the whole of the Union.

"In the event the Tonawanda and Lockport line should be selected, the canal should be constructed entirely distinct from that of the existing one, if it is practicable; so that the different kinds of navigation peculiarly adapted for each of these channels of commerce, should not be impeded or jeopardized in any portion of their several routes.

"Captain Williams has recommended that the locks should be two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and the canal ten feet deep and one hundred and ten broad at the surface of the water.

"The maximum expense he estimates at the comparatively small sum of only about five millions of dollars.

"As the subject has frequently been brought before Congress, and several able reports made favorable to the views which have been so long entertained by the most enlightened advocates of an enlarged system of internal improvements, it is confidently believed that its merits are, at last, so well understood that another session will not be allowed to pass away

without the necessary appropriations being made for the commencement of the work as early as next summer; in which event, the very intelligent officers of the Topographical corps will have an opportunity of evincing their practical skill, as well as scientific attainments, in executing a work which cannot fail of redounding to their credit, for the genius and talents which must be employed, and to the honor of the nation, for its wisdom and munificence in projecting and completing an artificial channel, that will surpass in grandeur and importance the celebrated canal, which, during the splendid reigns of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies, united the waters of the Red Sea with those of the Nile.

"The extensive and very useful services which the Topographical Engineers have rendered the State and National Governments, have not been sufficiently appreciated, or the meritorious character of that band of well educated, laborious and efficient officers, so well understood as is desirable for warranting the endowment of all the means which are indispensable for a full development of a comprehensive civil and military establishment, that embraces the widest range of important duties, of any which have been organized since the foundation of the Government. It has been too limited in the number of officers and the diversity of objects which should be included within the field of their labors.

"Besides such explorations and surveys as are necessary for the specific purposes connected with the defences of the country, the various lines of communication, afforded by roads, railways and canals, and the location of works for improving the harbors on the sea-coast and the lakes, and the navigation of rivers, the construction and publication of maps, of every portion of the country, based on accurate trigonometrical principles, and the erection of all the hydraulic and architectural works, other than such as belong to fortifications, should be added to the duties of the corps; while geology should form a distinct department of it, as that science embraces one of the most extensive, interesting and useful branches of natural history, from its immediate connection with the arts, and offering numerous great sources of national industry, prosperity and wealth.

"Give to this corps ample moral and physical means for rendering it capable of accomplishing all the purposes which may properly be ranged within its broad sphere of action, and the beneficial results will be as far-reaching and conspicuous, as they will be astonishing and glorious to the nation. Hitherto, the officers have been chiefly engaged in reconnaissances and surveys, and have not been favored by opportunities of carrying into effect the various extensive plans for public works, which they have industriously matured, but that they will be as eminent, in the actual illustration, as they have been exact in preliminary investigations, ingenious in theoretical modes of construction, perfect in the details of plans, and accurate in estimates, we have the most complete assurance from what they have, thus far, been permitted to perform.

* I am indebted to Captain Williams for most of the facts in relation to this subject.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
ARMY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

HANCOCK BARRACKS, (Houlton,) }
Feb. 27, 1839. }

A Temperance Society on the ground of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, has recently been formed at this post, among the officers and soldiers of the 1st Artillery; and by a vote of the Society was organized on Thursday evening last by the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws, and by the choice of officers. Dr. Lawrence Sprague, the Surgeon at this post, was chosen President of the Society.

Sixty-five persons, (more than two thirds of the command,) have subscribed to the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, do agree and pledge ourselves, to abstain totally from the use of all distilled, vinous, or fermented liquors, as a beverage, and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community."

The formation of this Society is highly honorable to the garrison, and the men deserve the more credit, as they are recently from the field of war in Florida, where they have served a three years' campaign, and might naturally be supposed to have formed some bad habits.

The good effects of this Society are already perceptible, in the increased health, activity and cheerfulness of its members, and in their improved habits of decorum and subordination. B.

P. S. As I am writing from the vicinage of the "disputed territory," you will be likely to expect from me some account of the state of things in this region. On the other side of the line all things are quiet. There are three companies of English regulars quartered twelve miles East of us, on the St. John's river, in the town of Woodstock; one of the companies came up the river from Frederickton on Sunday last. These troops are waiting for a reinforcement from below, when they will probably proceed up to the Tobique settlement, about 40 miles further up the river, and encamp near the disputed territory. Brother Jonathan has now from 1500 to 2000 militia on the disputed ground, and has raised the American flag upon it. Six or eight hundred more troops are on their way thither, and are expected to pass through this town to-morrow. "I reckon," that the Northeasterly snow storm of to-day will rather damp their martial powers.

Whatever the New York merchants may think of the Northeast wilderness of Maine, as a bone of contention, the people of this State regard it as a serious affair; and they would not give up an acre of it contrary to the principle of right to save all the commerce of your great city. Maine, I believe, has borne with great patience the fifty six years of negotiation; and it is no wonder if she is a little sensitive as to further delay. I do hope, however, that the good folks of Washington will compromise matters; for really a war between Great Britain and the United States ought very much to be deprecated.

THE ARMY.—Some of the ardent advocates of this, the last of the republics, have always indulged in apprehensions, which are real or fictitious, that a regular army would form the only obstacle to the permanence of our institutions. It must be admitted that an armed and disciplined body of men, who are really entitled to the appellation of manhood, is always formidable; but the forces of our peace establishment, if we refer to the numerical, should not be esteemed dangerous. The army has always been well officered, from the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, to the present time. The rank and file, during the last war, was composed of excellent men, who were impelled to action by a sense of duty, the love of country, or the love of fame. But some unfortunate detachments of recruits have been marched to Florida, in some or all of the campaigns, of the Seminole wars. We are assured by a gentleman of spirit, who served there as a centurion, to speak classically, or, in modern parlance, a captain, that thirty out of sixty of his privates could not understand a word he uttered in their hearing. They never could comprehend the difference between the command to *charge* their muskets, *charge* the enemy, and *charge* the United States for services rendered. This last charge has, unhappily, too often proved a blank cartridge. The slender encouragement held out to native Americans, has rendered it a matter of necessity for recruiting officers to enlist foreigners, who have certainly fulfilled their engagements with all

the fidelity which could be expected, and with as much of patriotism and duty as they could understand.

It would be an illustration of wisdom to contrive sufficient inducement for our native citizens to fight our battles, and not submit to the humility of taxing foreigners for this purpose. The love of fame, alone, is not sufficient to sustain the national honor. The regard which men *should* entertain for their country must be thrown into the scale, in order to *keep* within the appropriate sphere *all the stars and stripes*, and to retain the original brilliancy of coloring.—*Missouri Saturday News*.

Mrs. THOMPSON'S PETITION.—We have perused, with singular interest, the petition addressed to Congress, by the widow of the late Lt. Col. Thompson, of the 6th U. S. Infantry. This appeal, so full of truth and eloquence, must create some sensation, if there is any place in the bosom of Congressmen for just or generous emotions. We may take occasion to give some extracts from the petition, if for no other purpose than to show how sensitive a bereaved sufferer feels when supplicating a rigid body of law-givers, who have sufficient stoicism to look on blood and carnage *at a distance*, with indifference, if not perfect composure. While seated with their feet on a warm carpet, in their cushioned places, in the capitol, it may require a more vivid fancy than they indulge, for members of Congress to perceive the amount of suffering which officers and men endure, knee-deep in the morasses of Florida.

Like most other applications of the kind, we presume this will prove abortive; and the widow's tear, like the dew-drop on the lawn, be passed over and disregarded, while the orphan's cry will be drowned in the boisterous mirth of the banquet.—*Ibid*.

THE MILITIA.—The subject of a reform of our militia system has, within the past year, attracted a large share of public attention. County and State Conventions have been held; resolutions and addresses presented; our local and national Legislatures memorialized; and many vigorous but isolated efforts made to commence at least, the desired reform. The want of concert, the diversity of opinions as to the necessary plans, and the important topics which have recently been agitated, have foiled as yet every effort of the friends of an efficient militia to bring their schemes before the public as prominently as their importance would justify. Yet at no period of our history has this subject been invested with so much importance, as at the present crisis. A war with Great Britain, the most formidable power on the surface of the globe, is now within the range of probabilities. With every disposition to preserve the blessings of peace and to cherish the ties of amity and commercial intercourse which have so long and so closely connected the two countries, there are over-ruling circumstances which, within less than six months, may convert two peaceful, enlightened and powerful nations into active and embittered belligerents. Should such be the result of the Boundary Question, in what condition is this country to go to war?

With our vast commerce scattered over the ocean wave, wherever human enterprise has found or forced a passage; with but a tithe of our navy in commission, and very limited means of adding to that number; with our forts dismantled, our frontiers unprotected, our whole regular army *barely* sufficient to garrison a single fort; without a national foundry, and a most insufficient supply of ordnance; with a militia which has been deprived even of the desire for the improvement by the neglect of the General Government: what have we to expect in the event of a war with Great Britain and her dependencies? What other reliance have we than upon that very militia, which, in spite of the earnest entreaties of its friends, has been suffered to droop, and almost to die from sheer and culpable neglect? Where else is

the President to look for the *fifty thousand* volunteers, who are to be entrusted with the defence of our country's honor? And how could we count upon success, at any rate, in the opening campaigns, without discipline, without organization and without arms?

We do not entertain a doubt that among our hardy yeomanry we can find material enough to protect the soil, and maintain the honor of the United States. But that material would require preparation? and should war burst upon us unexpectedly, the necessary preparation could only be procured at a vast expense of blood and treasure. We urge these considerations, not that we desire to create unnecessary alarm, or that we even deem a war a probable contingency; but that if, as God grant, the present difficulties may be honorably and amicably adjusted, no recurrence of similar events shall ever find this great country exposed to the ravages of a comparatively insignificant foe. Let the General Government provide for the protection of our wide-spread commerce, by adding to the vessels already in commission, as largely and as rapidly as our means will permit; and let us no longer hear of the pride of our navy, the glorious old *Ironsides*, being converted into a transport-ship for live stock.

Let our forts and frontier posts be properly repaired and rendered fit tenements for soldiers, instead of being, as now, nothing better than defenceless shells. Let measures be taken to provide at least a respectable supply of ordnance. Finally, let our militia, which constitutes our chief strength, and on which we must place our main reliance, be organized anew under proper regulations; and let the spirit of emulation, which is once more spreading thorough its ranks, receive from the General Government that encouragement, which can alone direct it to permanent and beneficial results. With such precautions, and the consciousness of a good cause, should the alternative of war ever be forced upon this country, we might embark in it with the confidence which can only be derived from discipline and preparation; trusting, under Providence, to the stalwart arms and stout hearts of the citizens of this free Republic to repel aggression from her soil, and dishonor from her flag.
—*Albany Daily Advertiser*.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The importance of the disputed territory in a military point of view, is ably set forth in the following extract from the *American Quarterly Review* for June, 1832.

If a war should ever again arise between the United States and Great Britain, the policy of our country is obvious; the Acadian peninsula must be ours at all hazards, and at any cost of blood and treasure. Were this once gained, the rest of the colonies would fall almost as soon as we might please to summon them, and the whole coast of the United States be safe from any serious attack.

It is impossible to look back upon the transactions of the late war, without wondering at the total want of strategic skill displayed by our Government. Every point in the British possessions was threatened except those which were vital; the bravery of our soldiers was applied to objects, which, if attained, would have been of no real value. Canada was the prize we proposed to ourselves, and the first attack upon it was directed from Detroit; the second, from the Niagara river; and on this point, of no value in a military point of view, the energies of two successive campaigns were wasted; the ill-combined movement on Montreal was not attempted until a superior opposing force had been collected; and, had it been successful, would have been far from decisive. Nor is it clear, that any person possessed of a military eye, would see at once that Quebec ought to have been the object of attack; or else a post should have been seized and fortified upon the St.

Lawrence, below that city, which would have rendered its communication with the sea unsafe.

It fortunately happens, that there is a portion of the American territory so advantageously situated, that if a proper use were made of it, it might neutralize all the benefits derived by the British Government from the possession of Nova Scotia. We allude to the territory possessed by the State of Maine, north of the forty-sixth degree of latitude. This divides New Brunswick from Canada, and would enable an army, collected in it, to threaten Quebec on the one side, and Halifax on the other. It would compel the British Government, in case of war, to form an equal army, both in New Brunswick and Lower Canada, and to unite in the St. Lawrence a fleet of such strength, as would leave little force disposable for the blockade of our coast; probably too little to contend with our navy. Should the defence on either side be neglected, one or other would fall; with Quebec would fall the whole of Canada; with Halifax, all hopes of curbing the exertions of our maritime force.

This district presents the incalculable advantage of enabling an army, moving in it, to act upon a single line against an enemy compelled to move upon two; and, in addition, threatens points, not of minor, but of vital importance. The British Government have strained every nerve to prove a right to its possession; and now that the question is decided, so far as the difference is of any value, in our favor, acquiesce with a bad grace in the decision of the umpire. Its value is by them far better appreciated than by us, who seem to look upon the matter as if it merely touched the property of a certain number of square miles, of a territory by no means fertile, and did not include a military position, capable of securing the tranquillity of ten times its own extent. The value of a military road from New Brunswick to Quebec has been insisted upon, in the arguments of the British agents; but they have never whispered the actual truth, that they dreaded its possession by us far more than they feared its mere loss to them. It cannot be doubted, that should a war again occur, the very first hostile step would be the seizure of this debateable ground, which, resting upon the two strong holds of the British Government, would never again return into our possession. It ought, therefore, to be at once occupied in such a manner, that its total loss need not be feared. For this purpose, a fortress, capable of sustaining a siege until it could be relieved, should be erected upon the upper valley of the St. John's, and connected with the settled country by a military road, and a chain of fortified posts.

We copy again from the *Portland Courier*, and if the following article from the last number of that paper strikes others as it does us, we could not occupy our columns with any thing more valuable. The *Courier* deserves well of the whole country for the manly and rational course it has taken on the subject of the boundary difficulties, amidst so many temptations to act like others. The views and sentiments here put forth, are as just as they are patriotic, and contrast more favorably with the fire and fury of most of its contemporaries. It places the controversy and the consequences that must result from a state of headlong hostilities with England, upon the true ground. Its words are words of wisdom, to which it will be well for all good citizens to give heed. We know how popular it is to profess an overflowing of patriotism, and how much moral courage it requires to stem a current of popular enthusiasm. They who have that courage deserve much more of their country, and are much better entitled to the character of true *bravery*, than those who permit themselves to be carried away by every whirlwind of feeling that may pass periodically over the land. 'Courage, or what calls itself by

that name, is not always most plentiful where it makes most noise. Firmness may have its fanaticism as well as other good qualities, and we think Maine and New Brunswick have their full quota at this time. We commend this article to the calm and attentive perusal of every right minded reader. —*New York Gazette.*

From the Portland Courier.

We understand that the views of Mr. Senator Williams and Gen. Scott are pacific, and coincide with those of the General Government. They think nothing should be done by Maine to impede the progress of negotiations which are about to be resumed under such favorable aspect on the part of the United States, and with a full determination to bring the controversy to an issue.

No one who has any stake in the country, or wishes well to her interests and prosperity, can, we think, for a moment hesitate to choose between peace and war. We are all agreed here, and throughout the whole land, in the extent of our rights, and the justice of the claim of Maine. If these rights can be preserved by negotiation, it is of vast consequence to both countries that it should be done. If negotiation is uncertain in its results, much more so is war. We may go through the suffering and horror of protracted hostilities, at the expense of millions, and the prodigal waste of the best blood of our country, and be no nearer the adjustment of the boundary question than we were at the beginning of them.

Great Britain has pride and feeling as well as ourselves; she has been unjust to us, she has often been so, and to other nations, but she will not be compelled to retreat or negotiate with a bayonet at her throat. She is like honest Jack Falstaff, she will not give a reason on compulsion, though reasons were as thick as blackberries. The only way to begin a new negotiation, with any prospect of success, is for each party to retire to the position it occupied before the existing difficulties commenced; both parties can now do it at the recommendations of their respective governments, without impeachment of their honor or their courage; when that is done, they can then, without any sacrifice of pride or national feeling, enter upon the discussion of the merits of the question, and not compromise their motives or their rights.

Pride and feeling and passion have more to do in disturbing the peace of nations than real evils. There is a peculiar sensibility in national intercourse, which is easily offended, and when wounded is not easily healed. Any one who will open the book of history will perceive that some of the longest and most desolating wars, which have laid waste the world, have proceeded from trifling offences to national dignity, and not to any matter of real and substantial value to the welfare and happiness of either party.

It is not to be disguised that there are many persons, both in this country and in England, who are ready to precipitate the two nations into a war. The claim of the British to the Oregon territory, the inflammatory spirit which runs along the whole Canadian border; and now at last the encroachments upon Maine, have kindled resentments in many that can only be satisfied with blood. But we trust that the mass of the people will look coolly and deliberately upon these matters; will set down and count the cost, not merely in dollars and cents, but in national prosperity and happiness, before they consent to let slip the dogs of war, to prey upon human life and the best interests of society.

It is said that Captain Stockton was to leave Marseilles for Paris, on the 21st January, as bearer of despatches. The Ohio was at Mahon.

From the Baltimore American.

A correspondent has sent us for publication the annexed list of British vessels of war, and merchantmen captured and destroyed by the American arms during the last war with that nation. His object appears to be, to afford practical illustration of the ground which he assumes, that preparedness for war on the part of this country, does not consist in having as large and powerful a navy as that of other nations, but in our ability to cut up their commerce, as was done in the case of Great Britain. We re-publish the list, as containing particulars which many have doubtless forgotten, and which very many have never known:

LIST OF BRITISH VESSELS OF WAR TAKEN

By the Americans in 1812 to 1815.

| <i>Names and guns.</i> | | <i>By whom taken.</i> | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Guerriere | 49 | Constitution frigate. | |
| Macedonian | 49 | United States. | |
| Java | 49 | Constitution. | |
| New Frigate | 40 | Destroyed at York. | |
| Alert | 26 | Essex. | |
| Frolic | 22 | Wasp. | |
| Boxer | 18 | Enterprise. | |
| Peacock | 20 | Hornet. | |
| Epervier | 20 | Peacock. | |
| Reindeer | 20 | Wasp. | |
| Avon | 19 | Wasp. | |
| Penguin | 21 | Hornet. | |
| Hermes | 28 | Destroyed at Mobile. | |
| Cyane | 34 | Constitution. | |
| Levant | 21 | | |
| Dominica | 16 | Priv. Decatur, 7 guns. | |
| Highflyer | 4 | President frigate. | |
| Laura | 12 | Priv. Diligent, 10 guns. | |
| St. Lawrence | 15 | Priv. Chasseur, 12 do. | |
| Pictou | 10 | Constitution frigate. | |
| Balahou | 8 | Priv. Perry, 6 guns. | |
| Townsend | 9 | Priv. Tom, 10 guns. | |
| Emu | 10 | Holkar, Privateer. | |
| Landrail | 4 | Syren, do | |
| Morgiana | 18 | Saratoga 14 do | |
| Lapwing | 10 | Fox 7 do | |
| Prince Adolphus | 10 guns, and com'd by N'y Off. | Gov. McKean do | |
| Princess Amelia | | Rossie do | |
| Express | | Anaconda do | |
| Mary Ann | | Gov. Tompkins do | |
| Ann | | Yorktown do | |
| Manchester | | | |
| Little Catharine | | Herald do | |
| Princess Elizabeth | | Harpy do | |
| do do (ano'r) | | America do | |
| Lady Mary Pelham | | Kemp do | |
| Windsor Castle | 126 | Roger do | |
| Swallow | | President frigate. | |
| Duke of Montrose | | do do | |
| Nocton | | Essex do | |
| Detroit | | | |
| Queen Charlotte | | | |
| Lady Prevost | | | |
| Hunter | | Lake Erie. | |
| Little Belt | | | |
| Chippewa | | | |
| Caledonia | 39 | | |
| Confiance | | | |
| Linnet | | | |
| Chub | | Lake Champlain. | |
| Finch | | | |
| Duke of Gloucester | | | |
| Melville | | | |
| Julia | | Lake Ontario. | |
| Growler | | | |
| Nancy | | Lake Huron. | |

62 vessels, mounting 870 guns.

List of MERCHANT VESSELS captured from the

British by the Americans, in 1812 to 1815.

354 ships, mounting 2,500 guns.
610 brigs 2,500

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| 520 schooners | 600 |
| 135 sloops, few armed. | |
| 750 vessels, besides the above, (re-captured,) | 2,500 |
| 62 National ships as above | 870 |
| 2,422 in all | 3,870 |
| 31 ships of war were lost at sea during the above time, which may fairly come into the account | 809 |
| 2,453 vessels | 9,679 guns. |

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for the improvement and survey of certain rivers, and the repair of certain roads in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes herein specified, that is to say.

For the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Suwanee river, and for the survey of the said river, with a view to its improvement, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the survey of Yellow river, Florida, to ascertain the practicability and cost of removing the raft which obstructs its navigability, five hundred dollars;

For the repair, including the alteration, if necessary, of the road from Jacksonville, by the way of Garey's ferry, to Newnansville, Florida, five thousand dollars;

For the construction of a road from Jacksonville to St. Mary's, Florida, in part or in whole upon the route of the existing road, as may be found expedient, seven thousand five hundred dollars; all which sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, March 3, 1839.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Harris, deceased, being within the limits of the navy yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is authorized and required to purchase certain lands situated within the limits of the Navy yard in Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, said land being the property of the heirs of John Harris, late of Charlestown, deceased.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the price and value of said land may be fairly and justly estimated, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to agree with said heirs in selecting and choosing three disinterested, discreet, suitable men, who, after being sworn, and having fully examined said land, shall estimate and appraise the same: *Provided,* it can be purchased for a reasonable sum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, when the appraisal shall be made known to the Secretary aforesaid, and a good and sufficient deed of the said land shall be tendered or given to the United States by the said heirs, then the Secretary of the Navy shall pay said heirs the amount of said appraisal, being the consideration for the premises, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, that is to say:

For the pay of the army, one million five hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For the subsistence of officers, four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, and to officers, in lieu of clothing for their servants, fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, four hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the regular supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationery, and printing, two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For barracks, quarters, store-houses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals at the several posts; the erection of temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and of gun houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the seaboard; the purchase of the necessary tools and materials for the objects wanted, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; of store houses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, sixty thousand dollars.

For the transportation of troops and supplies, viz: transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation, or for the use of garrison; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; the transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and the points of delivery under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts, of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of additional stables, one hundred and two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, seven thousand dollars.

For two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of the fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For arsenals, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For new machinery at Springfield armory, twenty thousand dollars.

For purchase of land at the Allegheny and Watertown arsenals, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the Ordnance Department, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen, per act of the first of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, payable through the Third Auditor's office, three thousand dollars.

For surveying and opening of the western frontier military road, being the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications and incidental expenses for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence, at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, at Boston, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, at Newport, ten thousand dollars.

For the fort at New London harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, at New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Castle Williams and Fort Columbus, and officers' quarters, at New York, two thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, ten thousand dollars. *Provided*, that no part of this appropriation shall be applied till the title of the said fortification shall be decided to be in the United States.

For Fort Monroe, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Caswell, five thousand dollars.

For fortification in Charleston, South Carolina, and for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Marion and sea-wall at St. Augustine, ten thousand dollars.

For fort on Foster's bank, Pensacola, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in the neighborhood, fifty thousand dollars.

For the fort at Grand Terre, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the preservation and repair of Fort Niagara, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego, including the construction of the necessary barracks, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks and other buildings at Sacket's Harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars.

For the construction of barracks, quarters, store houses, hospitals and stables, and the necessary defences of the posts it may be deemed proper to establish for the better protection of the western frontier, eighty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, viz:

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, forty thousand and four dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-five cents.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For the department of engineering, three hundred dollars.

For the department of philosophy, twelve hundred dollars.

For the department of mathematics, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the department of chemistry, eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the department of drawing, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the department of tactics, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the department of artillery, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For a reservoir, three thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For two fire-engines, with hose complete, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the completion of the buildings for the library and the engineering, philosophical, and chemical departments, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That payment shall be made under the directions of the Third Auditor, to the Missouri volunteers, whose horses were lost or cast away at sea, or which perished or died in consequence of suffering at sea, in the voyage from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and that the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to make said payments.

And when it shall appear that erroneous valuations have been made of such property, with a view to defraud the Government, the Secretary of War shall suspend payment thereof until a satisfactory investigation can be made, and it shall be made to appear that such violation was made in good faith.

APPROVED, March 3, 1839.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN DEPARTMENT. — We condense, from the law passed at the last session, the following account of appropriations, amounting to one million and fifty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Pay of Indian Agents, | \$16,500 |
| Sub-Agents, | 13,000 |
| Interpreters, | 9,300 |
| Presents to Indians, | 5,000 |
| Provisions to Indians when visited, | 11,800 |
| Building at agencies, | 10,000 |
| Rent, fuel, stationery, and contingencies of Indian office, | 36,500 |
| For carrying into effect stipulations of several treaties, | 71,600 |
| For blacksmiths, &c., | 27,580 |
| For treaties, &c., | 18,200 |
| For the education of certain Indian youths, (this, we suppose, is the Vice President's Seminary at the Great Crossings,) | 20,541 |
| Sundries | 775 |
| Carrying into effect treaty with Ottawas and Chippewas, | 43,704 |
| Removal and subsistence, | 98,800 |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Treaty with the Miamis, and payments under it, | 229,800 |
| Removal of the Pottawatamies, &c., | 50,600 |
| For the Omahas, | 18,300 |
| For the Sioux, | 6,000 |
| For the Creeks, | 198,600 |
| For the Cherokees | 16,900 |
| For the Great and Little Osages, | 124,000 |
| For the Iowas, | 9,800 |
| Sundries, | 8,000 |
| For physicians to vaccinate Indians, | 5,000 |
| Marking boundaries between the tribes west of Mississippi, | 10,000 |
| | \$1,055,700 |

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS TO "MARY."

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

I know a change is on thy cheek,
 Although I see it not;
 And that the home thy longings seek,
 Is now a distant spot.
 I know my lyre of murmurs deep,
 For thee hath shadows dim,
 And thou wilt turn aside to weep,—
 To weep, alas! for him.
 But thou art learn'd in music's art,
 And measur'd numbers well;
 And know'st the voice, which pains the heart,
 Still soothes it with its spell.
 So sad and soft with chosen word
 I wake my dreary strain;
 And gently touch the mournful chord,
 I chant—thy lover slain.
 No muffled drum, with note of wo,
 Proclaim'd when he was dead;
 No fun'ral flag, with solemn show,
 Half mast the tidings spread.
 But fierce and far, from bank to bank,
 Out broke a savage yell,
 And the soldier in the rearmost rank
 Knew that a warrior fell.
 Oh! 'tis a mournful thing to be,
 Amid the battle blast,
 And o'er a brow we love, to see
 The death-tint stealing fast,—
 To view the all unconscious glance,
 Fix'd in a vacant stare,
 And yet the banner on the lance,
 And the trumpet on the air.
 Thou wert not there to see him die
 Upon the warring heath—
 Thou wert not there, to close his eye,
 And watch his parting breath—
 To feel his finger's quivering touch,
 His last—last look to see;
 And he, whom thou didst love so much,
 Was buried far from thee.
 In vain his lip of anxious care
 Soft murmur'd, "Mary, come!"
 Thou didst not hear that lowly prayer,
 The exile breath'd for home.
 And when upon the crimson sand,
 Mid shouts and thunder peal,
 He stretch'd for thee his dying hand,
 It grasp'd—a thing of steel.
 Oh! in the hour death's angel came,
 Life's loosen'd chord to shake;
 Upon thy bosom's conscious frame
 Did not a heart-string break?
 How could his spirit leave its goal,
 Upon that fearful day,
 And thine not feel the pang which stole,
 Thy more than life away?
 Thy heart is now a desert spot,
 Where joy hath ceas'd to bloom,
 Yet thine the hope which sleepeth not,
 But shines beyond the tomb.
 Though burst the coil of mortal birth,
 'Tis not forever riven,
 The spirit which so lov'd on earth,
 Yet lives and loves in Heaven!

HAMMOCK, OKEEFONOKEE SWAMP, Feb. 2, 1839.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839.

When the utility of any public improvement, or the importance of any public measure, has become so apparent by demonstration that no doubt can remain, the credit of having originated or suggested it, is likely to find many claimants. Had steam never been brought to its present state of advancement, though yet far from being perfect, the names of WATT, FULTON, RUMSEY, FITCH, and a host of others, would not have descended beyond the generations in which they lived. The name of FAUST will ever be connected with the typographic art, that of NEWTON with the science of astronomy, and FRANKLIN'S with electricity.

Steam navigation now occupies the minds of the civilized world; and looking forward to future conflicts, steam vessels of war are regarded as indispensable auxiliaries, both in attack and defence. For similar ends have military men seriously reflected upon the best method of placing their country in a posture successfully to resist invasion from abroad, and to restrain the predatory habits of our neighboring Red brethren. To effect the former object, not the least important is the means of transporting with facility, rapidity, and economy, bodies of troops and munitions of war; and for the latter, a mounted force has been recommended as the most efficient and eventually the least expensive. This description of force has been provided, to a limited extent, and experience will soon test, if it have not already done so, its efficiency as well as economy. We hope that no retrenching hand will be permitted to deprive us of it, until it shall have been fully and fairly tried.

To show that the views now entertained on these subjects are not of recent date, we have obtained copies of official reports made by Quartermaster General JESUP—one in 1824 to Mr. SHRIVER, an eminent civil engineer, on the military importance of the then proposed and now partially completed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and another addressed, in 1830, to a member of Congress, on the utility of a mounted force for the protection of the western frontier.

Neither of these Reports, it is believed, has been before published, and we shall probably follow them up with others of a similar tenor.

Major General MACOMB will leave Washington this day to take the chief direction of affairs in Florida. His stay there will depend upon circumstances which cannot be known until after his arrival in the Territory.

Gen. TAYLOR will remain on duty in Florida.

Major General SCOTT was at Augusta, Me., on Wednesday, 13th inst., and would remain there for the present. There is no truth in the report, as mentioned in several papers, that two companies of dragoons were ordered from Carlisle to Maine.

By letters received in Washington, we regret to learn that Captain SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, of the 2d infantry, U. S. A., was killed about the 28th ult., on the banks of the Miami river, in a skirmish with a small party of Indians.

PROTECTION OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 5, 1830.

SIR: I received this morning your letter, dated the 3d inst., and I have the honor to observe, in reply to your inquiry, "whether a mounted force would not, on the whole, be as cheap as an efficient defence by infantry," that it would be difficult to make an estimate of the comparative expense of the two modes; but experience, I think, has abundantly demonstrated, that the nature of the country south of the Missouri river, and the character, habits, and resources of the Indians who range on, or inhabit it, are such as to render it impossible to secure that frontier by infantry alone, how numerous and well appointed soever they may be. As well might we leave the defence of our maritime frontier, and the protection of our foreign commerce, to the artillery stationed on the sea board. The means of pursuing rapidly, and punishing promptly those who aggress, whether on the ocean or the land, are indispensable to complete security; and if ships of war are required in the one case, a mounted force is equally so in the other. Were we without a navy, piracies might be committed with entire impunity, not only on the high seas, but in our very harbors, and within view of our forts. So without a mounted force south of the Missouri, the Indian, confident in the capacity of his horse to bear him beyond the reach of pursuit, despises our power, chooses his point of attack, and often commits the outrages to which he is prompted either by a spirit of revenge, or a love of plunder, in the immediate vicinity of our troops, and the impunity of the first act invariably leads to new aggressions. To compel him to respect us, we must make him feel our power, or at all events convince him that he can have no security in flight.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Jan. 17, 1824.

SIR: Your letter requesting my views in relation to the military importance of the proposed western canal, was received some time ago, but in consequence of the weak and diseased state of my eyes, and the attention which my official duties required of me at the close of the year, I have been prevented from replying to it at an earlier date.

How important soever internal improvements, such as roads, canals, and bridges, may be in a political and commercial point of view, I am persuaded they will be found still more so in their relation to the military defence of the country; for the military power of a nation consists not so much in a numerous population and great resources, as in the capacity which it possesses of concentrating them at assailable points with certainty and rapidity. If this position be true, and I hold it to be undeniable, it inevitably follows that the nation having the best system of internal improvement, all other circumstances being equal, will be more powerful than any other, particularly in wars of defence, because it can place at any point on the frontier a greater force, and a larger portion of supplies, in a given time, than its antagonist.

The military power of contiguous nations of equal force, is in proportion to the rapidity with which that force may be concentrated; for instance, if one

move its troops to the point of action at the rate of forty miles a day, and the other at twenty, it is evident that the former may on all occasions operate with a force double to that of its enemy; and the whole secret of success in war as well as in politics, consists in being able to oppose the many to the few.

If nations thus situated be able to concentrate equal forces in the same time, that which can accomplish the movement with the least fatigue to its troops, will beat the other, for its force will arrive on the ground better prepared for action, and may gain the victory before its enemy be sufficiently refreshed to make a vigorous defence.

From experiments made by the Department on the New York canal, it has been ascertained that troops may be removed without fatigue, and with all their supplies, at the rate of fifty or sixty miles in twenty-four hours; now the experience of service proves, that the greatest average march of a column by land, on the best roads, will not exceed twenty miles a day, and if a movement be continued at that rate for four or five days, the troops employed would require a considerable time for repose before they would be fit for efficient operations in the field.

It consequently follows, that canals, as a means of military concentration, are preferable to even the best turnpike roads; for they enable the nation possessing them to concentrate its force with more certainty, rapidity, and with less fatigue, than could be done by any other means whatsoever. If, for instance, this city was menaced with an attack, as during the last war, the Government, unless it should have an army permanently stationed here for defence, would be compelled to rely on the militia within twenty or thirty miles of the city; and even if that force were brought together, it would be almost impossible to supply them with provisions and other necessities by land transportation. But if the proposed canal were completed, the whole force and means of the country, from this city to the Ohio river, would be available and could be brought to the point of action with less fatigue to the troops than would be produced by one day's march; and those assembled, certain of reinforcement and supplies, would feel more confidence in themselves, and consequently be better soldiers. If the canal were continued to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, the whole disposable force and supplies of the immense region depending upon those cities might be used in the defence of any point from Norfolk to New York.

Should this scrawl afford you a single useful hint on the subject so instructing to us all, I shall feel much gratified. Wishing success to your patriotic exertions,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

To — SHRIVER, Esq.,

Civil Engineer, of Pennsylvania.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1839.

ARMY—Captain R Anderson 2, Lieut E Deas, Lieut M Knowlton, Lieut M S Miller, Lieut J T Metcalf, Lt Col R M [B] Mason 3, Lieut J S [K] Reeves, Major Gen W Scott 2, Capt R B Screven, Captain J M Washington.

NAVY—Mid E C Anderson, Lieut John [L] Ball, Lt G S Blake 3, Capt W C Bolton, Capt L Kearny, John L Ring, Commo J Renshaw, Lieut C K Stribling, Lt O Tod, Francis A Thornton, Dudley Walker, James M Watson.

MARINE CORPS—Lieut F C Hall 2.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1839.

ARMY—Col George Bomford, Dr B F Fellowes, Capt J R Irwin, Lieut W Potter.

NAVY—Captain W M Hunter 2 Lt S E Munn 3, Mid E E Rogers, Francis Sagee.

UNPAID LETTERS REFUSED—New York, March 9—March 16. Philadelphia, March 16.

COMMUNICATION.

A TURKISH FAIR.

The town of Silivria is twelve hours, or *Anglice*, thirty-six miles, from Constantinople, and thirty from San Stefano; situated on the European side of the Sea of Marmora, and annually has the advantage of a Fair on the anniversary of the fete of St. Mary.

Leaving San Stefano at six o'clock in the morning of September 18, the writer, accompanied by a Turkish guard, commenced, on horseback, the journey to Silivria, along the sea-side. Three miles from San Stefano is a lake, called in Turkish *Kutchuk-tchek-megeh*, separated from the sea by a low strip of land, and through which runs a stream sufficiently deep for navigation by boats of five to ten tons burthen. From the summit of the hill which extends along the eastern side of the lake, a village is seen at the junction of the stream and lake, where a stone bridge commences, running over the neck of land to the opposite shore and hill. This village offers one of the prettiest views, in the spring, that can be imagined. Its houses are erected among a number of tall plane and sycamore trees, whose lofty tops, reaching over them, are filled with storks' nests, whilst numbers of these affectionate birds are seen floating over them; on the upper part of the village, encircled by evergreen cypresses, a convent of Derviches, in the rose garden of which the body of their chief reposes under a picturesque mausoleum, its dome with gilded inscriptions from the Koran, and ever lighted lamps over the tomb in its centre, are perfectly oriental; the lake, extending some ten miles on the opposite side of the village; the tower and gateway over which floats the crescented Ottoman flag; and the one well-made arch of the bridge, forms the view. None can pass this bridge without a permit, as it is the limit of the capital. Every morning a list of those who have passed over on the preceding day is sent to the military Governor of the city. After crossing the bridge, and ascending the hill on the western side, the last view of Constantinople is had by the traveller going to Europe, or the Pacha into banishment from his home, and the favor of the Sultan. A new road commences at the walls of the capital, called that of the "Post," to be carried as far as Adrianople, a distance of 135 miles, tho' as yet it reaches but five or six miles farther than the bridge over which we had just passed. It is as wide as those of the United States, paved with gravel or broken stones, and is one of the good deeds of his present Majesty. Every town or village is obliged to support a post establishment, which is, horses to the number of from fifty to one hundred, according to the number of inhabitants; and the traveller obtains a firman from the Government, by which he pays five cents per hour for each horse. These animals are urged to proceed with a celerity perfectly astonishing, and any others would die from the fatigue; day and night they run about six or seven miles an hour, and are exchanged every six or ten hours. Of course many do die, either on the road or in the post houses. When a *Tartar* or traveller is entering a post town, at full speed, the *turree* or postillion commences a kind of howl, protracted from the height of his voice down to its lowest tones, to give warning for fresh horses, and it is said that these ill-used animals, feeding in the stables, recognize the voice as that of their unfeeling persecutors, stop eating, and groan! From Constantinople to Belgrade, a distance of seven hundred and fifty miles, Tartars ride in four days and a half.

The eye wanders over the soil of Turkey without relief. There are no trees, and, in the months of autumn, little or no cultivation, on which they may rest. The hills are naked, uncultivated, and the views painfully extensive. Their sides have here and there a village, which are pretty from a distance,

but found poor and miserable when approached; and instead of advancement, the stranger sees nothing but ruin and retrogradation. The cultivator is oppressed, and therefore raises only sufficient to pay his share of the government impost, and provide his family with bread. There is no spirit of enterprise, no superior minds to take the lead, no knowledge of a better state of things existing in any other country, no means of acquiring information, no personal pride, no ambition, nor any love of country. Dread of corporeal punishment and loss of property and liberty from the Turkish authorities, and excommunication, with consequent misery in a future state of existence, from the priests, depresses the spirit of the peasant and villager, and from father to son, human nature becomes more and more abased. Nature has done much for their country; its soil is uncommonly rich; there is plenty of it, and can be possessed by any one, be his religion whatever it may; but the avidity of man overreaches itself, and deprives him of the enjoyment of the gifts which he might otherwise possess.*

From the lake over which we passed to another of greater size, and therefore called Lake Superior, is a distance of three hours. This lake is full of excellent fish, numbers of which can be seen in its clear waters. The hill above it is some six hundred feet high, very steep, and difficult of descent. It is covered with extensive vineyards, from the grapes of which a great quantity of common black wine is made. There is also, here, a village and bridge, in the first of which is a large stone *khan*, and over the latter an inscription saying both were built by Soliman the Magnificent. The village suffered very much during the plague a few years ago, and was nearly depopulated; and the entrance to it is through a cemetery in which the bodies of those who died of that disease are buried. As usual, the inscriptions on the tombs are expressive of resignation of the deceased to the will of the Omnipotent; calls upon the passer-by not to be neglectful of his religious duties in this life, but to observe the grave to which the scourge had untimely buried him or her without any warning; and asks a prayer for their souls. In Turkish, the epitaph is but a dying lament of the deceased, a dirge of the departing, and not a gilded panegyric of those they left behind.

Riding along the Sea of Marmora, sometimes over a ridge of bleak hilly land, at others along its sands, we reached *Kum bourgas*, ten miles from Silivria, where we took a pipe and cup of coffee, the usual refreshments of a Turkish inn. Here were several carriages and wagons from the capital, taking pilgrims to the shrine of St. Mary of Silivria. Many also, of different beliefs, were proceeding to the same place, some on horseback and others on foot, to witness the pageant. From this place, the numerous company seemed to form a *caravan*; and the monotony of the ride was only broken by their voices, and the noise and bustle of the equipages. The sun glistened upon the waters on our left; here and there a vessel, bound to Constantinople, or a number of small craft, returning thence, lay almost motionless on the calm bosom of the sea; the hills of Asia, with Mount Olympus, were distinctly visible in the distance; and the "Prince's islands," and that of Marmora, gleamed white as the sun-beams fell upon their sides.

* The Ottoman Government has recently determined to produce a thorough change in its administration. On the 1st of Mohanem (March, 1839) all officers are to be salaried, and the taxes on productions reduced to nine per cent., indiscriminately. Instead of extra imposts, there is to be one of property; and all monopolies abolished. Of course the Armenian bankers are *à l'agonie*; their sun has set forever, and though a few lingering rays may still remain here and there visible, their ruinous principle of banking once eradicated, the remembrance of its past evils will be sufficient to prevent its being ever again accepted.

At length a distant cape was pointed out as that of the town of our visit, and in another hour we were on its hill, which was crowned with vineyards. An immense valley stretched away on either side, to where a hill gradually sloped up to a considerable elevation, and in which two small creeks run sluggardly down into the sea. The town is situated upon a high bluff, on the summit of which are the ruins of an ancient castle and a monastery, built in the reign of Theodora and Michael. There are three mosques in the town, one in ruins, an Armenian church, and that of a Greek Metropolitan See. We rode directly to a *khan*, where we left our horses, and then went in search of the dwelling of a Greek, or rather a Hellenist, who practises medicine, and is the only European Frank resident in the place. The Dr. kindly offered his house for our home. It is situated in the best position of the town, directly upon the rampart of the old castle, looking down upon that part of the town in which the fair is held; houses interspersed with gardens and trees, a large mosque with one minaret, the harbor filled with small craft, some twenty or thirty black tents of Gipseys, their horses tethered around them, with a flock of nude children and great watch-dogs, the great valley and its two creeks, distant villages, stuck, as it were, upon the sides of the hills, a forest, and a clear blue horizon. It was worth the ride, almost, to sit on the low Turkish sofa, and look out of the Doctor's window upon the scene and view below it.

Silivria forms part of the Pachalic of Adrianople, and is governed by an Aga, or sub-governor. All provincial offices in Turkey are bought and sold. The Pacha, or Governor General, buys a province, and sells to the highest bidder the administration of every town in its district besides its capital. He knows the number and value of them before he makes his purchase, and is assisted by one or more Armenian bankers, who advance him the necessary amount, receive his gains as they come in, and extract their per centage as profit. These bankers also advance money to the villagers in the district, contracting to receive a certain quantity of produce at a certain price, for payment; and it generally turns out that the borrower must give *all* he produces, with, perhaps, his property besides, to meet that payment. This town is a sub-district, including seven villages, over all of which the Aga governs. It contains 5,000, and with the villages, 10,000 inhabitants. The Government receives from Mussulmans eleven per cent., and from Christian subjects, fourteen per cent., in kind, of all grains produced; a capitation tax of from one dollar to five on all Christians, according to their wealth; and \$2,000 and twenty tons of wheat for the navy. The district also supports a post of one hundred horses, and each inhabitant pays from four to ten dollars per annum to meet extraordinary calls of the Government on the Governor General. There is no house nor cattle tax. All boats pay anchorage in the port, and a per centage to the Aga on their cargoes, which falls on the cultivator. The town has a Kady or Judge, who receives a per centage on all litigations. The mosques are supported by legacies, and the revenues of lands appropriated to them by the Government. Public schools, there are none, unless we call such, those held for an hour or two each day by the Imaam and the priests. The churches have their fees for ceremonies, and gratuitous offerings, amounting annually to about \$2,000. The head of the Greeks is a patriarch, resident in the capital, and the charges of the church, like those of the Government, are sold to the highest bidder. The See of Silivria costs \$3,000, though it does not produce more than \$1,000 or \$1,250 per annum. The offices of the Government are sold for one year, whilst those of the church are for several years, or so long as the incumbents can keep them.

After reposing an hour or two we walked out to see the place. The streets were quite full of villa-

gers, and also people from the capital; some following small bands of Greek musicians performing very unharmonious music; others, seated on stools by low round tables, found amusement in eating, drinking, listening to the music, whilst, before them, dancing boys performed their disgusting dance to the sound of castinets which they held in their hands. To the Greeks this is the highest grade of revelry. Guards belonging to the Aga stealthily watched the Christian subjects, whom, upon the slightest pretext, they seized and conveyed to prison, there to be threatened or punished with blows on the feet (*bastinado*) until they produced a present for the Aga and the guards. There were, however, but few instances of arrest during the Fair.

The Greek church is a respectable stone building, near the summit of the bluff, and was now full of visitors from the capital and elsewhere; who either could not find other lodgings, or preferred a short residence in the church from conscientious or religious motives. Their mats and beds were spread upon the floor; some lay upon them asleep, others were engaged in conversation; many had made purchases from the Bazaar, mostly of fowls, and brought them into the church, giving it the appearance of a poultry market.

Close by the church is the residence of the Bishop, or, as he is called in Greek, the "Despote," and the Dr. took me to see him. He is brother of the Prince Logotheti, Drogoman of the Sultan, and agent of the Vaidade of Valachia, about 26 years of age, and wealthy. He received us with a civility and politeness very uncommon in a priest of the Greek church, and invited me to a seat beside him. His cap was of the form of a coronet, around which a painted kerchief was tastefully bound; his long black hair rolled down his back in curls, his beard and mustachios were long and black, his complexion olive, his face thin, and eyes dark and lively. His dress was a flowing robe, reaching to his feet, his pantaloons full (eastern) and of purple color, and around his waist a shawl was gracefully bound. He was attended by several priests and servants, and a light eyed and haired page, with a middle-sized dog, seemed especial favorites. His house was evidently in confusion, and after a few minutes' conversation he explained that the twelve Primates or Elders of his church had presented a petition to the Sultan against him, which, from being referred to the Patriarch, he had just received an order to go into exile at one of the "Prince's Islands," on the close of St. Mary's fete. He had therefore excommunicated the Primates, and sent his furniture and valuables to the Doctor's house, preparatory to his departure. He added that he had written to the Patriarch and his brother, the Prince, requesting a formal trial, and offering, if found guilty, to submit without a murmur to their punishment; but only received for answer, the order into exile. He invited the twelve Primates to produce a single proof of his culpability, but assured me that they could not; his brother having abandoned him, he had to suffer, without any protection, the taunts of the Aga and his myrmidons. There seemed something mysterious regarding the crime and situation of the gallant young Bishop, whose family influence had raised him to his office before he had attained the proper age. He was so noble in his bearing, so elevated in his language, so much respected by his priests and friends, who never entered his presence without kneeling and kissing his hand; he was with all so mild and impolitic in his demeanor that he excited an uncommon interest in all who knew him. Whether the charge against him was just or not I did not learn; but it would not be matter of astonishment if a Bishop of noble birth, so young, and so handsome, *should* be in love, and his passion returned.

We were so fortunate as to render him an act of friendship. One of the few friends who yet remained attached to his cause was in prison by order of the

Aga, who hoped to profit by his arrest. The Bishop's influence was nulled, and could not release him. The wife of the man, hearing of our arrival, and relying upon a Turkish custom of hospitality, came, accompanied by all her children, in tears, to beg our interference in favor of the husband, in which she was seconded by the Bishop himself. The request was granted by the Aga on the grounds, that, as a guest of the Government, our repose ought not to be inquieted by the tears of the sufferers. The liberated husband, therefore, soon made his appearance; and the act of intercession made for us friends throughout all the town.

THE FAIR.—The Fair was held in the lower part of the town, directly under the Doctor's dwelling, in a few narrow and covered streets. Most of the articles exposed there for sale were common and coarse, evidently intended only for peasantry. Calicoes from the capital, printed and painted kerchiefs, silks from Broosa, carpets from Smyrna, stuffs for females' turbans, shawls from France, boots and shoes of Constantinople, *Fesses*, or Turkish caps, from Barbary, cloths, and hardware and cutlery. Jew quacks sold drugs and medicines, old clothes, and fire arms. As usual on such occasions, the Fair was full of the fair, who seemed less inclined to purchase than be seen, and the streets and *caffés* were full of smokers.

The Doctor, who was a man of considerable importance in the place, was frequently stopped for consultation by the infirm, whom he dispatched with a quickness very commendable in a physician. I noticed that he directed those, from whose dress he could suppose a superiority of well being over others, to call on him, in another hour, at his dwelling, and where I afterwards detected him making regular bargains and receiving his fees before giving the desired advice. He informed me, in the course of our walk, that he had generally to name a sum as his price for each cure, before undertaking it; this the invalid or his friends beat down, the Doctor insisting on his moderation, and finally closing the bargain by receiving two-thirds, or one-half, of the amount first named. A few years ago, before the medical art had as many respectable professors in Turkey as at present, diplomas were unknown, and itinerant physicians, with drugs and instruments in their pockets, announced their calling by crying out in the streets, "Doctor! good Doctor! who wants a good Doctor?"

In the afternoon we walked out to the extreme point of the bluff, where all the pilgrims to St. Mary's shrine were assembled, seated upon mats, carpets, or the grass. All the fair of the neighboring villages were congregated there in divers costumes; that of Silivria being a turban of embroidered gauze, bound plain around the brow, elevated on the right, with a fancy knot at each ear. On the crown a small cap was worn, in the centre of which a circular piece of gold was fixed, from which a gold tassel dangled. Under the edge of the turban, in front, was a row of common gold coins strung together; and the necklace of the same some four or five deep. The ear-rings were of small pearls, the two being connected together by a gold chain, running through the hair behind. A short jacket, edged with fur, open in front and scarce concealing the bosom; and over a Broosa silk dress, a short gay colored apron was worn. The same scenes were exhibited here as in the streets; the men sat by themselves, eating, drinking, and listening to the shrill sound of Turkish music; whilst the females were *quasi* silent spectators.

THE PANAEAH.—A fete like that of Silivria is called by the Greeks a "*Panaeah*," or all holy, in honor of the Blessed Virgin. Its ceremonies commenced at day-light on the anniversary, and continued until eleven o'clock, A. M. I was late arriving, and the church was not only full of people, but much of the ceremony already over. The young despot, however, had a person at the door to take

me to a seat where I could witness the pageant without being incommoded by the people. It was that of a priest who, on my entrance, was chaunting the psalms with a Stentorian voice, but who hastened to vacate it for me. The picture of the Madonna, covered with silver, except the face and hands, was placed in a conspicuous part of the church, near to the sacristy, and all who entered devoutly crossed themselves before it, kissed a hand, and made a deposite of money in a box close by its side. Candles were burning before numerous other pictures of saints, (in the Greek church there are no images,) and offerings were also made to them. The Bishop was in the sacristy, and from time to time appeared at its door, with raised hands prayed for the people, and retired. Now he came forward and read a list of names of females and children for whom his intercession with the Madonna was requested, either to obtain a cure from illness or for forgiveness of sins. At its close it appeared that some names had been omitted, against which the applicants loudly complained, but requesting to be informed of them, he continued the chaunt, now and then stopping abruptly to catch them as they were called out. Now he headed a procession of priests bearing the picture of the Madonna round the church, with an air of indifference through which one might readily perceive that his office was a profession, and its ceremonies irksome duties. Now the bread and wine was brought him for consecration, when all the people bowed and crossed themselves, crying "Kyrie eleison," and "amen." After much ceremony, through which he hurried with the air of one anxious to terminate a troublesome business, he drank the wine, and came from the door of the sacristy to a low pulpit near where I sat, followed by the fair haired page, bearing a basket of consecrated bread cut into small square slices, and a priest with another basket to receive the offerings of the hundreds who hurried forward to drop them in, and obtain the sacrament and kiss the hand of the Bishop. The warmth was almost suffocating, and the anxiety of the people to reach him first annoyed him much, so that he threatened some, pushed back others, and even struck several of the more clamorous and noisy. This anniversary is a rich harvest for the Bishop, and perhaps his early departure for "Prince's Islands" rendered him more desirous that the pilgrims should evince their affection for the church by the bestowal of as much money as convenient, for occasionally he would cry out to them as follows:

"Put in your money first, and then receive absolution. Let me see the amount first. Have you come this distance with no more for me than two paras (2½cts)? Here, take back your two paras, for I will give no sacrament for two paras to-day."

More than once he returned the sum, which was sure to come back with an addition. At about ten o'clock his strength was nearly exhausted, for since his troubles he had followed the oriental form of showing grief, by refusing food, and now had to recline in his seat, whilst an old woman, who formed part of his household, fanned him, and another served him with a cup of coffee. Now the people helped themselves to the consecrated bread, and the page embraced the opportunity to deal it out to them as hastily as possible, they still eagerly seizing and kissing the Bishop's hand, which hung over the side of his seat for that purpose.

Soon after my exit from the church, and entrance into his dwelling, the young Bishop followed, much exhausted by the morning's exercises. The more respectable part of the population awaited him at his gateway, and kissed his hand. None of the primates whom he had excommunicated ventured to appear, either in the church or at his house, although they had openly boasted of their determination to kiss his hand, even if by force.

He had half resolved to abandon the church in disgust, and, flying to Greece, disconnect himself for-

ever from his princely brother. After reposing from his fatigue, he took me into a private apartment where none followed but the dog, and informed me he had reflected on my advice and determined to submit to the punishment of the church, by going into exile until its wrath could be appeased, and another office, worthy his purchase, offer for sale. After this, we returned to the great hall of his dwelling, where many members of his church awaited to salute him. There the page served us with coffee; and after many mutual protestations of friendship, I took leave of the gallant young Bishop, his page, and his dog.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

TALLAHASSEE, March 9.—Colonel Davenport has arrived at St. Marks from Tampa Bay, with about 300 regulars; four companies of the 7th* infantry and one of dragoons. But two companies were left at Tampa. No signs of Indians had been discovered in that vicinity. The troops above mentioned have been actively employed in the woods nearly all winter, and had just returned from a severe scout down to the Coosahatchee, when ordered to St. Marks. The Indians are supposed to be scattered in small parties over the Peninsula, in the vicinity of the large swamps. Runners sent out report that they will not make any treaty, or receive any messages from the whites, and will kill any runners hereafter sent among them. Gen. Taylor sent to Arkansas recently the balance of the Indians and Indian negroes that came in some time since. The number of warriors out we have heard estimated at between four and six hundred, and there is no prospect of the contest being closed this winter, or for years; it is likely to last as long as the Maroon war in Jamaica.

Gen. Taylor has, for the present, established his head-quarters at Fort King, and is engaged in laying out his military districts with a view of carrying into immediate operation the plan of Mr. Benton's law. These districts, we learn, are to be 20 miles square, in each of which a certain number of settlers and U. S. troops are to be stationed, and to extend across the Peninsula, located so as to form a perfect cordon of posts beyond which the Indians cannot pass. We hope this plan may succeed.

Within twelve miles of our capitol, during the last month, the war-whoop of the savage has awakened the peaceful citizen to witness the murder of his family by the rifle and scalping knife, and the desolation of his home. The ashes of the desolated houses of our people are yet smoking within the line of posts established by the regulars. Disposed as their praiseworthy commander, Col. Green, and the officers generally, we know, are to afford protection, it is impossible for them to do so with the present command. A larger and different force is necessary.—*Floridian*.

*This must be an error. The 7th had not then reached Florida; it must have been the 1st or 4th infantry.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 7.—The company of U. S. artillery, which has been stationed at this post for some time past, has been withdrawn. It left about 3 P. M. for Picolata, under the command of Lieut. O'Brien. An express arrived at 2 o'clock, and it is supposed brought orders for its immediate departure. The cause of its sudden movement we have not learned.—*Herald*.

The New Orleans Bee states the following gentlemen, officers of the U. S. army, reached that city on the 5th instant, from the station at Little Rock: Col. Whistler and family; Major McIntosh; Capts. E. S. Hawkins, Seawell, Moore, Raines, Holmes, Food,* J. McKean,* and J. Arbuckle;* Lieutenants

Gatlin, Whiting, Paul, W. K. Hanson, Baker, Sanderson, and Sheppard; M. J. Dillard;* Assistant Surgeons Mills, Chaplain,* Moore, and Suter.

* No officers of these names in the army.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Constitution, Commodore Claxton, fitting out at the Navy Yard, destined for the Pacific, is, we learn, in such a state of forwardness, that she will drop down to the Naval anchorage in a few days to await the arrival of her crew. A guard of marines for that ship under command of Captain Brevoort, came down in the Columbia on Tuesday last.

We also learn that the frigate Brandywine is ordered to be fitted out with despatch.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

We understand that a letter was received by the steamboat mail yesterday, which states that it was confidently rumored that the U. S. frigate Constitution, Commo. Claxton, at present at the navy yard, Gosport, would proceed to New York, and sail thence with a Special Minister to Great Britain.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

ORDNANCE FOR THE FRONTIER.—We understand that a train of wagons, carrying twenty-four field-pieces, left the Watervliet Arsenal, this morning, for Maine, under the charge of Lt. G. H. Talcott, in pursuance of orders from Washington.—*Albany Daily Advertiser*.

Correspondence of the Hartford Daily Courant.
SPRINGFIELD, March 9, 1839.

SYMPTOMS OF WAR.—Twenty-four brass field pieces are leaving here to-day, for Maine. Twelve of the number arrived yesterday from the arsenal at Watervliet N. Y. and the remainder are from the factory of N. P. Ames & Co., all bright and nice. They are well mounted on carriages, and in charge of Lieut. Talcott, of the Ordnance department.

ORDNANCE FOR THE FRONTIER.—Twenty-four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, from Albany, destined for the eastward, were brought down on the Worcester Rail Road on Monday.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

The New York Commercial Advertiser corrects the general impression, (founded on the repeated demands of Governor Fairfield for the withdrawal of the British troops from the disputed territory,) that Sir John Harvey has forces stationed there. The truth is, that he has none to withdraw. Not one of his "myrmidons" has set foot on the disputed ground, as is now declared in the following extract from a letter, dated

"ST. JOHN, N. B., 8th inst.—We do not believe that the State of Maine can act so madly as to drive our countries into a ruinous war. There is not, nor has there been, as yet, one armed man from our side sent within the disputed territory; nor will there be, if the State of Maine recall her armed force. We trust altogether to the firmness of your General Government, in restraining Maine from any acts that would tend to bring the two countries in collision."

FORT BLUNDER IN POSSESSION OF THE BRITISH.—There was a report yesterday that Plattsburgh had been captured by a body of British Indians.—No one believed it for a moment, yet there was some foundation for such a report, as will be seen by the following paragraph, which we find in the Albany Advertiser of yesterday.

From the Plattsburgh Whig, Extra.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y. March 5th, 1839.

By a letter received in town last evening, and also by a citizen direct from the east side of the lake, we

learn that the British authorities in Canada have taken formal possession of the strip of land in dispute on this frontier, including the site of the old fort at Rouse's Point, by erecting a flag and stationing armed patrols within the jurisdiction of this State, as heretofore acknowledged; and what is worse, have embodied 400 Indians on this line.

The old fort alluded to was built by the United States during the last war, at a great expense. It was never of any use, however, to this country, as it was soon after discovered that the engineer had placed the fort some half a mile within the territory of Great Britain. It was immediately abandoned, and from that time has been known as "Fort Blunder." We passed it a few months ago, and observed that the walls were nearly in ruins.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

ROUSE'S POINT.—The report published in the *Plattsburgh Whig*, extra, on Monday last, that "the British authorities in Canada have taken formal possession of the strip of land in dispute on this frontier, including the site of the old Fort at Rouse's Point, by erecting a flag and stationing patrols within the jurisdiction of this State," &c., is incorrect, and without the slightest foundation in fact. We have it from persons who were there yesterday, that there are no troops at the fort, or on the strip of land in dispute. All was quiet at our last advices.—*Plattsburgh Republican.*

LOWER CANADA.—Yesterday, about noon, two companies of the 11th regiment, under Colonel Colclie, arrived in this garrison from Sorel, and in the afternoon one company, under Brevet Major Chambre, crossed to Point Levy, on their route to New Brunswick. They will be followed by another company, and a detachment of royal artillery, under Lieutenant Hotham, with a field piece, on Thursday. The whole proceed by marches of about eighteen leagues* a day. The remaining companies of the regiment, under Major Bloomfield, were at Chambly, and will follow in quick succession.—*Quebec Mercury of Tuesday, March 12.*

* **QUERY.**—*Miles* are probably meant, unless the troops are transported by means of steam. No troops ever marched at the rate of 18 leagues a day.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

TEXAS.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Feb. 28.

FROM MATAMORAS.—The U. S. sloop of war *Vandalia*, Uriah P. Levy, commander, arrived at the South-West Pass on the morning of the 26th instant from Matamoras. She brings \$120,000, in specie, consigned to Schmidt & Wernor; J. W. Zacharie & Co; R. D. Blossman & Co; and passengers on board.

Several of the officers of the *Vandalia*, with the money and twelve Mexican passengers, have come to town in the towboat *Tiger*.

The *Vandalia* sailed from Matamoras on the 21st instant. The city was garrisoned by the Government troops under Gen. Cavalizo, and was strongly fortified. An army of 700 Federalists were encamped near, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Urrea with a large re-inforcement of Federal troops. His arrival would be the signal of hostilities. Regular siege would then be laid to Matamoras, and vigorously prosecuted till the garrison surrender or the assailants were repulsed. From the interior, no news had been received, communication having been interrupted by the turbulent state of the country.

We are under obligations to the politeness of Captain Nicholas, of the U. S. Government Packet *Woodbury*, (arrived late last evening at the S. W. Pass, seven days from Matamoras) for files of the

Diario Del Gobierno Mexico and *El Telegrafo*, Tampico. Their contents are of varied interest, but not particularly important, the same dates having been previously received. In the *Diario* it is gravely affirmed that the lifting of the blockade from the port of Tampico is the result of the conduct of Gen. Urrea in favor of the French. Serious apprehensions, it appears, were entertained by some that the holders of Mexican bonds in London had some idea of taking possession of the public domain. To this, however, there are undoubted objections.

A commercial house in this city had the kindness to favour us with the perusal of several very interesting letters from Mexico. We give the following extract:

"VERA CRUZ, February 7.

"The same state of affairs continues; nothing is known positively, but for the last four days an opinion is gaining ground, that matters will soon be arranged, at least so as to allow the discharge of the cargoes now in port. Santa Ana, by a process, it is said, not unprecedented in his political career, has suddenly declared for peace, and says, the government can accept the plan proposed by Mr. Pakenham. They await his approval. He has started for Mexico, and says within three days after his arrival there, a decision will be come to. About thirty merchant vessels are lying in the harbour and at Sacrificios. Vera Cruz is still deserted, although a number of foreigners have returned—I do not suppose there are 500 souls inside the walls."

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—A rumor has reached our city of the import, that a negotiation is going on between the President of Texas and Gen. Urrea, with a view of forming a coalition between the Mexican Federalists and the Texians. The plan is, they say, to march 2,000 Texians into Mexico, who will join Urrea's army, and by their united strength proceed to overturn the present administration, and upon its ruins establish a government and institutions of a liberal republican character.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—We have Galveston papers to the 1st March, inclusive. The *Civilian* speaks warmly of the improving condition of the town of Galveston. We learn that Gen. M. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, is busily engaged in organizing the navy department for active and efficient service. A number of fine vessels are now building under superintendence of H. H. Williams, who has been appointed navy agent. The "*Gazette*" counsels some forty or fifty of our passed midshipmen and lieutenants to take service in the Texian navy, and assures them that the chances of promotion are superior to those offered by any other nation.

The commerce of Galveston is on the increase. The British barque *Ambassador* arrived in that port a few days ago, direct from Liverpool, bringing an assorted cargo, consigned to Messrs. McKinney & Williams, of that city. She is to take out a cargo of cotton on her return.

The papers say nothing of the Indians; we therefore conclude that the country is free from present disturbances from this source.

FROM HAVANA.—On the 10th ult. the purser of the U. S. ship *Boston* was run through the collar of his coat and one inch into his neck, while going to the Theatre Tacon, at Havana, by one of the guard. On arriving at the theatre, he was spoken to by the first lieutenant of his ship, and asked if he was injured, upon which the officer of the guard made a pass at him with his sword, and cut his hand slightly. The officer was ultimately arrested, and reduced to the ranks for 10 years; and the soldier who committed the outrage sentenced to 15 years solitary confinement. The *Boston* was detained three days by the affair.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The brig Gen. Glover, Captain Green, at Philadelphia, from Ponce, Porto Rico, reports that the U. S. ship Natchez, Commander PAGE, bound to St. Domingo, sailed in company, officers and crew all well. Capt. G. states the departure of the Natchez from Ponce, was a subject of general regret among shipmasters, merchants, and others, who have been benefitted by her presence; and the gentlemanly conduct of Commander PAGE and his officers left a favorable impression upon the minds of all. There had been no U. S. vessel at that port for two years previous to the arrival of the Natchez. The more frequent appearance of our vessels of war in that quarter, would be hailed with delight, especially by American shipmasters.

NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.—We learn from the annual report of the adjutant general, that the whole number of the Militia of the State, as returned to his office, is 182,431, being 2,461 less than the number reported last year. Of these 1,452 are horse-artillery, 6,290 cavalry, 12,232 artillery, and 162,457 infantry, light infantry, and riflemen.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

COMMODORES PORTER AND ELLIOTT.

The following communication explanatory of the part taken by the signers, in the dispute between Commodore Porter and Commodore Elliott, has been handed to us for publication.—*Phila. Nat. Gaz.*

To the editor of the National Gazette.

We observe that the nota bene to the publication at Baltimore on the dispute between Commodore Elliott and the late Commodore Porter, does not contain any facts in relation to the part taken in the affair by us, as the advisers of Commodore Elliott. The notice of Justitia assigns all the prominent motives we gave for our advice. It may have been observed in the course of the discussion by some one of us, as a reason for the moderation which ought to control Commodore Elliott on the occasion, that it were possible that the infirmities and bad health of Commodore Porter may have had a deleterious influence on his mind, so far as to induce his course towards Commodore Elliott; as they were sure, from their former knowledge of Commodore Porter, that he would be among the last to deport himself unjustly or give credence to reports which might prove groundless.

So far from any one of us having asserted that Commodore Porter was not in his proper mind, even were it the case, it could not have been known to us; one of us never having seen Commodore Porter, and another not within the last nine years. Consequently we could not give a certificate, or assert a fact, unknown to any one of us. We give below a correct copy of our letter to Commodore Elliott, which comprises in it all the occasion required, as had been promised him.

CHS. STEWART.
W. C. BOLTON.
J. B. QUINBY.

Philadelphia 18th Feb. 1839.

SIR.—In reply to your note of the 15th inst. I state that under date of the 27th December, Commodore Porter, THEN at Chester, addressed a letter to you, THEN at Washington, asking a favor to be regarded "as a stranger," &c. &c.

Under date of 29th December, a copy of said letter was sent by you to me, here, together with a challenge to the field, to be handed by me to Commodore Porter; and an injunction accompanied it, that I was to accept promptly ANY terms of combat, place and time, that Commodore Porter might indicate. Your letter to me, and a copy of the challenge, are in my possession.

I thought that the affair was one of great responsibility, and that it admitted of delay; and that should the challenge be persisted in, after my seeing you, such

delay would not change your attitude; consequently I deferred taking any decisive step until I could have a conference with you; for which purpose I wrote to you to come to Philadelphia, and you did so immediately.

I felt myself to be the personal friend, both of Commodore Porter and yourself, and did not deem a resort to the "ultima ratio," as applicable to the conceived affront or offence. This conclusion was approved of by the opinion of Commodore Stewart and J. B. Quinby, Esq. They and myself, upon full consideration of the whole subject, on which we bestowed the deepest attention, advised that your letter of the 3d January, should be substituted for the challenge.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. C. BOLTON.

Commodore ELLIOTT.

We corroborate the foregoing statement.

CHS. STEWART.
J. B. QUINBY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

2d Artillery.—Sick leave for three months to Lt. Conkling. Leave for four months to Capt. J. Green. Lt. Duncan relieved from recruiting service at Cleveland, Ohio, by Lt. Shackelford—the former to join his company. Capt. McKenzie to close his rendezvous in North Carolina, and relieve Capt. Bonnell, 8th infantry, at Newark, N. J.

3d Artillery.—One additional month's leave of absence granted to Lieut. Col. Gates.

7th Infantry.—Lieuts. Montgomery and Potter ordered to join their companies in Florida.

8th Infantry.—Capt. Bonnell to conduct recruits to the southwestern frontier.

Ordnance Department.—Leave of absence for two months to Lieut. Temple.

Medical Department.—Ass't Surg. Leonard to proceed forthwith to Fort Gibson, for duty there. Surgeons Mower, Finlay, and Tripler to constitute a Medical Board of Examiners. Surgeon Wheaton, and Assistant Surgeons Day and Forry, to constitute a Board for the examination of sites for marine hospitals.

RESIGNATIONS, DEATHS, AND OTHER CASUALTIES, DURING THE YEAR 1838.

RESIGNATIONS, (30.)

Major.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Nathaniel Young, | 3d inf | 31 Oct. |
| Captains. | | |
| Bvt. E. D. Keyes, A. A. G. | | 16 Nov. |
| Wm. W. Tompkins, | 2d drag | 31 Dec. |
| John Graham, | 2d drag | 28 Jan. |
| Bvt. Maj. J. Mountfort, | 2d art | 2 April |
| J. L'Engle, | 3d art | 30 Nov. |
| Levi M Nute, | 6th inf | 21 Jan. |

First Lieutenants.

| | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| W. Gilpin, | 2d drag | 30 April |
| J. H. P. O'Neal, | 2d drag | 30 Nov. |
| Z. M. P. Maury | 2d drag | 28 Feb. |
| J. W. Bailey, | 1st art | 8 July |
| George Watson, | 1st art | 31 Oct. |
| A. E. Church, | 3d art | 13 Mar. |
| R. T. Jones, | 2d art | 31 July |
| J. A. Early, | 3d art | 31 July |
| J. Pickell, | 4th art | 5 Aug. |
| J. Beach, | 1st inf | 30 June |
| C. S. Howe, | 4th inf | 28 Feb. |
| C. C. Daveiss, | 5th inf | 30 Sep. |
| W. H. T. Walker, | 6th inf | 31 Oct. |

Second Lieutenants.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| R. G. Stockton, | 1st drag | 30 April |
| F. Saunders, | 2d drag | 30 June |
| J. R. Parker, | 2d drag | 31 Mar. |
| F. A. Lewis, | 1st art | 15 Feb. |
| A. M. Rutledge, | 1st art | 31 Aug. |
| A. P. Gregory, | 4th art | 31 Dec. |
| W. T. Martin, | 4th art | 15 June |
| P. C. Gaillard, | 1st inf | 31 April |
| A. H. Tappen, | 5th inf | 31 July |

Assistant Surgeon.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| John C. Reynolds, | medical staff, | 25 July. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|

DEATHS, (18.)

Col. Wm. Lindsay, 2d art, Huntsville, Ala., 15 Sept.
 Lt. Col. J. Fowle, 6th inf, near Cincinnati, O., 25 April.
 Major J. M. Glassell, 6th inf, at sea, 3 Nov.
 Capt. J. Stuart, 7th inf, at Camp Illinois, Ark., 8 Dec.
 Capt. Wm. Alexander, 5th inf, at St. Louis, Mo., 31 Oct.
 Capt. J. A. Chambers, A. Q. M., Baltimore, Md., 10 Dec.
 1st Lt. Thomas Cutts, 3d inf, Fort Jesup, La., 2 Sept.
 1st Lt. S. T. Tibbatts, 4th inf, Louisville, Ky., 29 Dec.
 1st Lt. A. Ury, 1st drag, at Matanzas, 13 April.
 1st Lt. J. Conrad, 6th inf, on James island, Fla., 10 Aug.
 1st Lt. T. M. Hill, 1st inf, at Bath, Maine, 10 July.
 2d Lt. J. McClure, 1st inf, Fort Brooke, Fla., 15 April.
 2d Lt. J. H. Mathews, 1st inf, at Camp Worth, Tenn., 15 Aug.
 2d Lt. C. H. E. Spoor, 4th inf, at Lockport, N. Y., 26 Jan.
 2d Lt. J. Connor, 5th inf, at New Orleans, La., 24 Feb.
 W. Hughey, Ass't Sur. near Cincinnati, O., 25 April.
 Ass't Sur. T. Lee, Port Elizabeth, N. J., 6 Sept.
 Ass't Sur. W. Sullivan, at Camp Walker, Fla., 15 May.

TRANSFERS.

2d Lt. A. S. Taylor, 5th inf, transferred to the Marines.
 2d Lt. A. W. Allen, of the Marines, transferred to the 5th infy.

DROPPED.

1st Lt. Charles B. Chalmers, 1st art, 14 Feb.

CASHIERED.

1st Lt. Roswell W. Lee, 3d art, 16 July.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The broad pendant of Commodore ALEXANDER CLAXTON was hoisted on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, at Norfolk, on Tuesday, March 12.

A detachment of 60 U. S. seamen, under command of Lt. W. G. Woolsey, arrived at Norfolk, on Monday 11th inst., in the schr. Empire, Capt. McMath, from New York; and another detachment, under command of Lt. A. J. Dallas, on the 15th, in the brig May from Boston.

U. S. VESSELS OF WAR REPORTED.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—Frigate Macedonian, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Shubrick, passed through Turk's island roads, on the morning of the 22d Feb.—was spoken about the 28th Feb., off Cape San Antonio, all well; and arrived at Pensacola on the 8th March.

The ships Erie, Boston, and Levant, were at Pensacola, March 2.

Ship Ontario, Comm'r McKenney, sailed from Pensacola, March 5, for Tampico.

List of officers attached to the U. S. sloop of war Warren, bound for the West Indies. The Warren is in Hampton Roads and will sail the moment the wind favors. [The W. sailed on Sunday.]

Commander, WM. A. SPENCER; Lieutenants, J. T. Gerry, J. H. Little, (two vacancies); Surgeon, D. Egbert; Purser, T. M. Taylor, Master, D. B. Ridgely; Ass't Surgeon, A. F. Lawyer; P. Midshipmen, J. W. Cooke, D. F. Dulany, J. L. Forbes; Midshipmen, C. E. Flemming, E. C. Anderson, J. D. Todd, S. D. Vallette, G. H. Preble, Wm. E. Boudinot; Capt's Clerk, Joseph Gideon; Boatswain, R. Whittaker; Gunner, Jas. W. Pennington; Sailmaker, M. Wheedon; Purser's Clerk, Donald Davidson.

To join the squadron, Ass't Surgeon R. B. Banister.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Ship of the line Ohio at Mahon, about the middle of January.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

U. S. revenue cutter Jackson arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the 11th inst., from Savannah and a cruise. Officers: Thomas C. Rudolph, Esq., Commanding; Thomas Sands, 1st Lieut.; Wm. H. Joyner, 2d Lieut.; James Sands, acting 3d Lieut.; Abram Garber, acting Surgeon; James Bacon, Clerk; Wm. Collins, Boatswain; David Ross, Gunner; Henry McDonald, Carpenter.

FOR RENT.—The office at present occupied by the subscriber, on 17th street, adjoining the Pension office. Possession given immediately.

Feb. 7—tf

B. HOMANS.

ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

GEN. ORDERS, } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 21. } Washington, March 16, 1839.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, a Medical Board, to consist of

Surgeon T. G. Mower,
 Surgeon C. A. Finlay,
 Surgeon C. S. Tripler,

will convene in the city of New York on the 15th of May, 1839, for the purpose of examining the applicants for appointments in the Medical Staff of the army.

II. A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of

Surgeon W. V. Wheaton,
 Ass't. Surgeon S. Day,
 Ass't. Surgeon S. Forry,

will assemble at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 1st of May, 1839, or as soon thereafter as practicable, where and when they will receive the instructions of the Secretary of War, to be communicated by the Surgeon General, relative to the selection of sites for certain Marine Hospitals to be erected on the Ohio river and Lake Erie, being a continuation of the duty required to be performed pursuant to General Orders, No. 28, of 1837, and in conformity to an act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1837.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GEN. MACOMB:

R. JONES, Adj't Gen.

GEN. ORDERS, } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 22. } Washington, March 18, 1839.

Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, will be turned over to the Engineer Department until further orders, for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GEN. MACOMB:

R. JONES, Adj't Gen.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

March 13—Commander Hugh N. Page, Navy Yard, Norfolk, vice Zantzing, promoted.

Lieut. John R. Tucker, ship Warren.

P. Mid. F. B. Renshaw, det'd fm. W. I. squad.

14—P. Mid. J. K. Bowie, do do

Sailmaker John Burdine, N. Yard, Portsmouth.

P. Mid. W. S. Swann, act'g master ship Fulton.

15—Comm'r W. Inman, Rendezvous, N. York.

16—P. Mid. D. McDougall, rec'g ship N. York.

Lieut. H. Moor, Ordinary, Portsmouth.

18—Boatswain R. H. O'Neal, frigate Constitution, vice N. Steinbogh, detached.

19—Lieut. W. S. Young, and P. Mid. F. Lowry, coast survey, under command of Lieut. G. S. Blake.

APPOINTMENT.

March 14—Rodman Lewis, of Indiana, Chaplain.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

March 14—J. N. Barnes, acting Carpenter.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases in Philadelphia, for supplying the following articles of DRAGOON EQUIPMENTS, viz:

400 Saddles, complete.

200 Bridles, with Martingales.

200 Saddle Bags.

200 pairs Spurs.

200 Halters, Head Stalls and Straps.

On the patterns exhibited at this office, the contracts will be founded and inspections made, and no article will be received that is inferior in material or workmanship, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which the contract is founded. The articles are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly proportions, and the contracts to be fulfilled on or before the first day of August, 1839, or earlier, if required for the service.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed "Proposals" and must reach the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, on or before the 22d March, 1839. Security will be required for the fulfilment of contracts.

C. IRVINE,

Commissary General of Purchases.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Philadelphia, Feb. 23d, 1839. } Feb. 28—td